

who made the race for the presidency on the Democratic ticket four years ago.

It is being argued in favor of Judge C. B. Douglas, the only man in the Eastern States who has been elected to the office of Governor.

Douglas Is Named.—The same claim is being made in behalf of Governor William L. Douglas, of Massachusetts, as for Judge C. B. Douglas.

Mr. Douglas is a man of business who enjoys the confidence of business men in the East. Another Eastern candidate is Archibald McNeill, of Bridgeport, Conn., who comes also from the ranks of business men.

Since the refusal of John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, to permit his name to be used as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Illinois, he has been mentioned prominently for the second place on the Democratic national ticket. His nomination would be satisfactory to union labor men, it is said.

Democratic leaders are inclined to put aside discussion of the wisdom of nominating a representative of labor, however, unless some decision is reached on the matter of labor and "injunction" planks advocated by officials of the American Federation of Labor. National Chairman Thomas Taggart has announced to his colleagues that if an Indiana man is placed on the ticket, his State will go Democratic in November. He is pushing the candidacy of John W. Kern. Another man from Indiana mentioned in connection with the place is former Representative Benjamin F. Taylor. A majority of delegates arrive in Denver it may be expected that many other candidates will be suggested.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON NOT GOING TO DENVER.

ST. PAUL, June 28.—"I am not going to Denver," said Governor Johnson. "I am not personally represented there."

HOW CARMACK RODE TO DEFEAT, NOT OFFICE

Seized "Popular" Issue That Wasn't as Popular as He Thought, and Governor He Had Ridiculed Got the Votes.

BY C. A. BOYCE.

American politicians are prone to seek out popular issues on which to ride into public notice, but they are equally prone to be misled by their political fortunes in the exercise of their judgment as to what issues are popular.

There are some recent instances of this in States near Virginia, upon which have been carried out the political fortunes of the Tennessee gubernatorial contest, which has just ended in victory for the incumbent, Governor Malcolm R. Patterson, over former United States Senator E. W. Carmack.

Carried Him to Defeat.

The prominence of Senator Carmack, who is a man of national reputation, and who was regarded as the most brilliant debator in the upper branch of the Federal Congress from the South, would of itself be sufficient warrant for more than passing reference to his recent battle, but the main issue which he injected into the campaign, and which was probably the cause of his recent reverses, at once furnishes additional interest. He chose State wide prohibition as his vehicle, and carried him to ignominious defeat. In order to have a clear understanding of the situation it is necessary to go back a little. During the second administration of President Cleveland, the late Colonel Joseph T. Patterson, a distinguished lawyer and Confederate veteran, the father of the present Governor, represented the Memphis District in Congress. Colonel Patterson was a strong supporter of the administration and took the gold standard view of the currency question when the country went silver wild in 1896.

Carmack was then editor of the Memphis Commercial, and was violent in his opposition to the gold standard. He entered the contest for Congress against the old Young Hero, and was chosen after a bitter struggle. He served two terms and was promoted to the Senate, and in turn defeated for re-election two years ago to that body by former Governor Bob Taylor, formerly known in Tennessee as "the apostle of sunshine."

Rise of Patterson.

Meanwhile young Patterson succeeded Carmack in the House of Representatives, where he served three terms. Two years ago, John F. Cox, a State Senator from East Tennessee, and perhaps the most astute machine politician in the State, had been elected to the governorship through operation of law, the then Governor James B. Frazier having been sent to the United States Senate. Cox was standing for re-election, and though he had all the powerful machinery of the administration behind him, Patterson came forward and administered to him a sound drubbing.

This year Patterson was standing for re-election, and Carmack, desiring, it is said, to keep in line for another term, took to the campaign with a vengeance. He declared himself a candidate for Governor in the primary. He and his followers felt that he would sweep over Patterson rough shod, and many of the Governor's supporters viewed the contest with feelings of uneasiness, if not of fear.

A prominent Virginian who has resided all his life on the border line of Tennessee, and who served in Congress with both the candidates, told the writer just as the contest was coming on, that Patterson was no match for Carmack; that the latter would tear the Governor to pieces on the stump, and would defeat him easily at the polls.

The first debate was at Chattanooga early in May. Carmack opened with a severe arraignment of the Governor's administration, denouncing his liberal pardon record and assailing many other acts of the executive. In his reply Governor Patterson showed that Carmack had been badly misled, and defended his pardon record in a manner so eloquent and touching that he brought his great audience to tears, and then turning to the Senator he said: "I haven't pardoned enough of

and I shall not be. What my friends may do is only of passive interest to me. What they say is without my knowledge. I shall remain in St. Paul, and I shall not be making any effort whatever to seek the nomination. I appreciate the cordial support tendered me, but I am not working for the nomination."

Governor Johnson never has sought an office to which he has been nominated. Free B. Lytle, of St. Paul, Alderman and financier, who some time ago opened Johnson headquarters in Chicago, and who has now gone to Denver to boost Johnson's candidacy, has done so on his own initiative and with his own money.

Frederick B. Lynch announced today that the second speech for Governor Johnson for President would be delivered by Isaac L. Strauss, Attorney-General of Maryland.

BRYAN'S VISITORS

Democratic Hurrying to Denver Stop at Lincoln to Visit Him.

LINCOLN, NEB., June 28.—The Bryan country home to-day drew the largest crowd since the pilgrimage to Lincoln began. A number of Nebraska Democrats and strangers who were on the trip to the farm, and Lincoln people who accompanied them swelled the crowd to considerable proportions. One of the most notable visitors was William J. Abbott, of the Democratic National Committee Press Bureau. Mr. Abbott, after his visit to Lincoln, said he had enjoyed the presidential race was entirely an open one.

Mr. Bryan to-night made the introductory remarks at a meeting at the Lincoln Auditorium, in which he introduced Raymond Robins, the Chicago settlement worker. The party of Illinois Democrats traveling by automobile to visit the President at his home at night, they will visit Mr. Bryan in a body to-morrow.

She has engaged Adeline Genee to dance, and Madame Rejane and M. Coquelin and M. de la Roche to sing. The King's "inner set" numbers about 100, and all the estimable and distinguished American and foreign guests are expected to attend.

"BLIND TOM'S" CHILDHOOD HOME DOWN IN GEORGIA

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

COLUMBUS, Ga., June 28.—The passing away of "Blind Tom," the eccentric negro musical genius, whose wonderful imitative powers have been the marvel of the scientific world for the past half century, lends renewed interest to the scenes and incidents of his childhood. He was born on a plantation just a few miles from this city, the son of a slave. His father produced many notable men, and it is rather remarkable that the native of Columbus whose name is best known throughout the civilized world was born a negro slave, almost blind and more than half idiot.

"Blind Tom" was one of a family of twenty-one children, of whom only four are now living. The survivors are a good type of the ordinary Southern negro, and there is nothing about them to indicate that they are so closely related to one who was endowed with such wonderful powers. One of them is a janitor, another is a veteran livery stable employee, and the others hold menial positions. They haven't a particle of musical talent, in fact, they are not gifted in that particular as is the average negro, for all the music and melody of the whole family seems to have centered in "Blind Tom."

"Blind Tom" was in early years just like any other young slave child, only his condition was more pitiable. He was almost wholly blind, and his talk was idiotic jabber without sense or reason, but all that time his wonderful brain was storing away records of sounds and impressions fully as accurate and almost as lasting as those which are stored in the phonograph. In the parlor of General Bethune, on whose place the boy was raised, there was a magnificent piano, and this was played very often by members of the family and visitors who were endowed with musical talent. The slave boy sat in the negro quarters and listened to the sounds of music that floated out on the summer breezes from the old Southern mansion. While there was on his mind half-idiotic leer, yet the sound records were being registered in his brain. One day while the family was at dinner the little boy crawled into the parlor and climbed upon the stool. His fingers found their way to the keys and instinctively and intuitively he began to play, reproducing pieces that he had heard. The members of the family were astonished when they entered the parlor and found who the musician was.

It was in this strange fashion that the genius was discovered, and it was not long before he was widely known as a musical prodigy. He was carried all over America and Europe, and his remarkable gift was a matter of supreme interest in both musical and scientific circles. He remained to the last the blind, half-idiot person that he was in childhood, but his genius abided with him until death came at the age of sixty-five years. He could not only reproduce faithfully the most difficult pieces of music from the great composers, but could also repeat verbatim and in foreign languages, not a word of which he understood.

Increased Speed for Ships.

PARIS, June 28.—Experiments have been conducted off Cherbourg with a Belgian invention, designed to increase the speed of ships. This consisted of a belt carried all round the hull of the vessel and pierced by small orifices through which air at high pressure was forced. The escaping air it is claimed, forces the water back, and thus lessening the friction increases the vessel's speed.

LANE SAYS WORST IS OVER

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There are some curious things about prevailing conditions," continued Mr. Lane, "for instance, the Lehigh Valley the other day gave us a report on net earnings for the first five months of the present calendar year, together with similar reports covering the preceding five years, and the showing this year was larger than any other year during the period indicated. With the opening of the steel mills at Pittsburgh and of the car shops, more men will be employed, and there will be a large demand for material as well as labor, than has prevailed for some time.

Worst Is Over.—The opinion of railroad men is that we have passed the worst of the economic difficulties and from now on we will gradually recover. The effects of the panic, the prospect for large crops in the West is extremely good. Railroad men do not expect normal conditions to be restored as

AMERICA VERSUS ENGLAND FORING

Duchesses of Rutland and Roxburgh Amuse London by Their Rivalry.

LONDON, June 28.—The rivalry of two duchesses—English and American—is affording society a good deal of amusement. Her Grace of Rutland, the handsome, clever mother of the lovely Lady Marjorie Marjorie, is engaged in a contest with the Duchess of Roxburgh, who is the daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, for the social triumph of entertaining the King and Queen and the immense prestige that will result therefrom.

The Duchess of Rutland, who has great social influence, devoted much money to securing the success of her entertainments. When the younger and wealthier duchess heard of this, she did not rest until she also had obtained a similar honor, and actually got the royal date fixed for the day when she would entertain the King and Queen.

It is unlikely that Queen Alexandra will go to both functions, as she seldom goes out two days in succession. The question is, which duchess will she disappoint? The struggle between the two women to obtain the presence of the King and Queen for private functions has also created much amusement. These two women are Lady Paget, a mother of a Parson, and Lady Beuchamp.

The King by some mistake of a court official, conditionally accepted both invitations, but then changed his mind and decided to accept only one. The Duchess of Rutland, who is a woman of great social influence, and finally the American was awarded the victory. She has been invited to the more intimate dinner, and the younger woman was promised the coveted honor at a later date, still to be settled.

Lady Paget, now that she has secured the date, July 8, means to make the party which will be given at her house on that day a most successful one. She has built two great marquees in the gardens, one for a theatre and one for a restaurant.

She has engaged Adeline Genee to dance, and Madame Rejane and M. Coquelin and M. de la Roche to sing. The King's "inner set" numbers about 100, and all the estimable and distinguished American and foreign guests are expected to attend.

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a large number of receiverships would have resulted. The railway rate act is admitted by candid railroad men themselves to have been of inestimable value. The enforcement of the law against rebating and discrimination for purpose to stop discrimination, has held them up to a conformity to the law that is without precedent."

Station Agents Organize.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28.—Albany Division, No. 9, Order of Railroad Station Agents, the first of its kind in this vicinity, was organized here to-day. It includes employees of the New York Central and Delaware and Hudson Companies. A resolution was adopted that it was the sense of those present that there should be an organized system of earnest, sensible, and efficient representation of their employers to the end of so influencing the general public and legislative opinion that a just and equitable law will be the most beautiful work of the day.

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WOOD NOTED FOR BEAUTY IS TO WED

Witty Cousin of Maryland's Former Governor to Be Bride on Tuesday.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—Mrs. Alys Montague Warfield, whose marriage to John Freeman Warfield will take place on Tuesday, is the widow of T. W. Warfield, a cousin of former Governor Warfield.

She belongs to the famous Montague family, noted for their beauty, and is a cousin of Mrs. Alexander Brown, who was regarded as one of the most beautiful women in Baltimore.

Mrs. Warfield is a woman of considerable social standing, and is the daughter of a prominent family. She was educated at the University of Maryland, and was a member of the Maryland Society of the Inner Circle.

Mr. Warfield is a son of the late J. F. Warfield, for many years political leader in Maryland. Former Governor Montague, of Virginia, was a member of the same family. The honeymoon trip will include an automobile trip through Virginia.

BERLIN EXPECTS ROOSEVELT.—Said in "University Circles" That President Will Visit Kaiser Next Year. BERLIN, June 28.—Rumors emanating from local university circles have crept into the newspapers to the effect that President Roosevelt will come to Europe next year.

The purposes of Mr. Roosevelt's coming, according to these same reports, are two. He is to visit the Kaiser and take part in the coronation of the Emperor. This trip will be taken in His Imperial Majesty's company or alone is not indicated.

National Education Association With Fifty Thousand Members

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

CLEVELAND, O., June 28.—Ours is the most important convention held in this country each year, also one of the largest, and I do not make exception of the two great political conventions," Irwin W. Shepard, secretary of the National Education Association, said to-day at the opening of the school-teachers, the education of our country. Their work goes to the very root of our civilization, reaches the home, the hearth and mind of our people; it is the foundation, the body and the bulwark of the nation, and of our government. In the Union we meet and propound advanced thought in education, and child training. Year in and year out, we have scholars at work upon various lines of educational endeavor and the schools of the country have the benefit, that the minds of our children may be taught and directed into the channel of useful citizenship.

Our convention not only is important, but it is also one of the largest. Attendance is usually upwards of 50,000. The coming year has passed, and the country and the world is secured for the best and most learned instructors and speakers, who address the teachers. Our speakers receive no pay except in the case of those from foreign countries, whose expenses are paid by the association.

The forty-sixth annual convention of the association will open here to-morrow morning. In 1858 the original organization was perfected under the name of the National Teachers' Association, at Cincinnati. The scope of the organization was then limited. At a meeting in Cleveland in 1870, twelve years later, the name was changed to the National Education Association. Its scope was then enlarged. On June 30, 1906, Congress granted the association a national charter. This charter was accepted at the Los Angeles convention last year. The present convention will be the first under the new charter.

The convention, which begins to-morrow, will continue until Friday. A large program has been prepared. Speakers of world-wide reputation will take part.

PLANNING CENSUS OF 1910

Work Will Require Services of 70,000 Clerks and Will Cost About \$14,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—It will require an army of 70,000 people to take the thirteenth census in 1910. The task of making the enumeration of the 90,000,000 people of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico and in Guam, Samoa and the Panama Canal Zone will be one of enormous proportions. It will be the most gigantic work of enumeration that has ever been attempted in this or any other country, and it is intended to reach the acme of correctness and thoroughness. Not merely a count and compilation concerning the population alone, it will include a census of agriculture, manufactures, mining and commerce.

Director S. N. D. North of the Census Bureau, is already getting ready for the thirteenth census. He has been planning on it for a year or more. It was hoped by Mr. North that the Crumpacker bill to provide for the thirteenth census would be passed by the House before the adjournment of Congress. But it failed of enactment along with numerous other measures of importance by reason of the rush at the close of the session and the anxiety of Congress leaders to hurry the session to its close.

The Crumpacker bill, however, will doubtless be passed early the next session. It is the first bill of high prestige on the House calendar, and it is expected it will be taken up the first or second day of the session and disposed of by the House. It has not been acted on by the Senate Committee on Census, that committee having held back until the House had opportunity to pass the measure. No delay in the Senate, either in committee or on the floor, is anticipated.

It will cost about \$14,000,000 to take the thirteenth census, and this is carried in the Crumpacker bill, as it is on the House calendar. It was in the bill at first, but the Speaker and Chairman Tawney, of the House Committee on Appropriations, thought it would be better to make an appropriation year before year, and there was also a feeling that the appropriation should be put in one of the regular appropriation bills, as the legislative, executive and judicial bill. The coming session of Congress will no doubt appropriate liberally for census purposes.

A census of the Philippines will not be included in the coming decennial census for the reason that one was taken in 1903, and it is doubtful whether the Philippine government would care to bear the cost of another enumeration so soon.

Important changes in the taking and compilation of the census and the method of publication of the returns will be made. For one thing, the returns will be greatly condensed. The twelfth census required ten volumes. It is the expectation of Director North that the thirteenth census will be published in six volumes or seven at the outside. The mortality statistics of the last census will be dropped. They were found unsatisfactory as collected at the last decennial census. The reduced number of volumes will considerably lower the cost of the thirteenth census.

A change that is believed to be in the interest of accuracy and completeness will require the enumeration of population to be made as of April 15th instead of June 1st, as has been the case heretofore. The reason for this is that the population of the United States is exhibiting more and more a tendency to go to the seashore and the mountains and the lakes to avoid the hot weather, and it is going much earlier than formerly. The result is that enumerators are unable to find many houses deserted and their occupants gone away for the summer. It is thought April 15th will be a much more satisfactory date for this reason. At this time of year, exodus to the seashore will not be begun.

Provision will be made for 830 dis-

have the two taken conjointly. The relations of mining and manufacturing are so intimate that this is deemed necessary.

LOST SECRET FOUND AFTER 700 YEARS

LONDON, June 28.—A discovery which promises to revolutionize the building and decorating trades and to be of vast importance to the shipping industry has been made by Inspector Shurston, of the Blackburn Fire Brigade.

It is a liquid, the principle of which (after tests extending over many months) has been pronounced by leading engineers to be an old Roman secret which has been lost to the world for 700 years.

When painted with this liquid (after tests extending over many months) has been pronounced by leading engineers to be an old Roman secret which has been lost to the world for 700 years.

When applied to the bottom plates of ships, it not only prevents oxidation, but allows no marine growths, barnacles or other parasites to attach themselves. It consequently preserves a glass-like surface, which the discoverer confidently asserts will add several knots to the speed of Atlantic liners and warships.

DR. BRYAN SPEAKS TO A. P. HILL CAMP VETERANS

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, VA., June 28.—A big congregation attended the services at Grace Episcopal Church to-night to hear Dr. C. Braxton Bryn's sermon on "The A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans." The veterans, clad in the old Confederate gray, assembled at the camp hall and marched to the church, led by Commander Homer Atkinson. The big building presented an impressive scene as the column marched in, while the surplined choir singing the national hymn, entered the chancel.

TIDEWATER CHRISTIAN SUNDAY-SCHOOLS MEET

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, June 28.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Tidewater Christian Sunday-school Convention was held at the Norfolk Hotel to-day in the Main Street Christian Church, Berkeley, and the attendance was large. The convention was opened by the church, conducted the devotional exercises.

The other features of the session were addressed by C. H. Hyman, of "How to Make a Dead Sunday-School a Live One," and a solo by Miss Norman.

LIVED AS RECLUSE FOR HALF A CENTURY

No Word Spoken to This Woman in All These Weary Years.

PARIS, June 28.—For fifty years No. 19 Boulevard Poissoniere, in Paris, a house of four stories, has been closely shuttered, and yet it has been continuously inhabited. Servants were seen to enter and leave the building, and to-day it was dressed in the black and silver, trappings which usher France's citizens to their last resting place. Mme